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SATURDAY JULY 13, 1912

Do not spill the soul, in running hither and yon, grieving over the misfortunes, the mistakes and the vicissitudes of others. The one person whom it is most necessary to reform is yourself.—Quigley.

THE OPPORTUNITY IS HERE

From the stage of inaction, the Republicans are passing rapidly to action. Robert W. Shingle has been approached and sounded on the possibility of his becoming a candidate for delegate to congress. Coincidentally there is a movement to urge Kuhio for mayor, if the delegate will not insist on carrying further his bitter fight against the governor.

The Republican precinct club nominations last night showed two things plainly. The party is fast awakening to the necessity for unity as the basis of progress, and interest in the nominations, though late in stirring, was considerable on the last day. The other thing proved is that a great number of the men aligned with Kuhio in the past are no longer able to follow him. This is the reason for the unexpected lack of opposing tickets in the clubs.

The situation furnishes an extraordinary opportunity for the man who can be united upon as a leader. Past differences may well be forgotten. Past defeats or victories should not rankle longer.

The Shingle-Kuhio ticket undoubtedly would be a remarkably strong one. The Star-Bulletin does not know that such a ticket can be secured, but it does know that the developments of the past few hours afford indications of a happy compromise, and Delegate Kuhio may well see that the majority of those who have supported him loyally in the past cannot sincerely go where he is going.

The elements of honorable truce are here. What is to be made of them?

LABOR PESSIMISM AND OPTIMISM.

Taking the comment of practical plantation men, the labor situation in the territory is not particularly serious, and the Star-Bulletin believes that even with Russian immigration stopped the sugar properties will not be undermanned.

Mr. Richard Ivers is quoted as testifying before a tax appeal board that the labor situation is serious. Against this there is an unmistakable optimistic note voiced by plantation managers themselves. Giving due weight to Mr. Ivers as an experienced plantation director, it may be pointed out that his testimony applies more to the increasing cost of labor than to the ability and efficiency of the labor itself, or to the more advantageous position in which the territory finds itself in respect to a steady and reliable plantation force.

Mr. Ivers, it has been mentioned, desired a reduction in the tax valuation of the plantations he was representing, and brought forth good arguments to show that the probable earning capacity of the plantation would be smaller than claimed by the assessor. There is no question as to the material increase in the cost of labor in recent years, due to various increases in wages and bonuses put into operation by the plantations. But, if general expressions of opinion are of value, if the statements of the plantation managers are to be relied upon, the labor situation on the plantations has rarely been better than at the present time. Inquiry does not reveal a shortage of labor on any of the plantations, but, on the other hand, it appears

that there is a sufficient supply of labor, and that the plantation hands are working well, and are apparently contented.

Mr. Ivers is also quoted as saying that the Filipinos are greatly inferior to the Japanese as laborers, and his opinion is here to be given full weight. On the other hand, the Filipinos are regarded as a needed balance to Japanese numbers and influence, the plain truth being that the planters welcome the Filipinos very largely because their numbers offset the present large Japanese population. It is with no suggestion of racial feeling that the statement may be allowed that no one alien nationality should be given overwhelming preponderance in Hawaiian industry. Mr. Ivers himself is credited with an article written for a special edition of a mainland paper that Filipino immigration is the hope for a future labor supply in Hawaii.

To come down to the efficiency of the Filipinos, it is generally taken for granted that they are inferior to the Japanese as plantation laborers. In recent months, however, the planters' labor bureau has been bringing in laborers of good physique and undoubted intelligence, and on one of the plantations of this island, the Filipino is said to be performing satisfactorily practically all of the labor involved, from the planting of cane to its harvesting and transportation to the factory.

The stronghold of the Japanese has been in the mills, but latterly the Filipinos are doing mill-work in increasing numbers. No plantation will probably ever again suffer the experience of Kahuku, in 1909, when the Japanese millhands walked out at midnight, leaving everything running full blast, and the factory in imminent danger of complete ruin.

Offsetting the danger of Filipinos from the standpoint of mere numbers, the territorial board of immigration will continue the introduction of Portuguese and Spanish, who are desirable as plantation hands and as future citizens of the territory. With two stable sources of supply, and the incoming laborers proving their fitness for plantation work, the labor situation, from the plantation standpoint, does not strike the unprejudiced observer as serious. In fact, it offers a distinctly bright side when the fact is taken into consideration that Hawaii may have to meet a moderate revision of the tariff with the closest economy in sugar production.

That scandal of New York justice, the Thaw case, is again paraded before an offended public nose in the attempt to free the slayer of Stanford White from Matteawan. Thaw's case has cost the state more than the thousands it has spent in convicting him and keeping him where he belongs—in a madhouse. It has smirched the record of New York courts in a manner that the overwhelming decent majority resents.

The liquor license commissioners are to be commended for their prompt action yesterday afternoon in denying the petition for another saloon on Hotel street. The precedent is established that there are saloons enough in that neighborhood, and the board may rest assured that its efforts to free the district from rowdiness and crime will be appreciated.

The wife of one of Hawaii's supreme court justices yesterday was forced to drive her automobile into a telephone pole to escape collision with a speeding machine. Almost every day is adding to the list of accidents or narrow escapes, due to the speed-fiend.

Dr. Cook is back in America from his lecture tour abroad, where, he explains, he has been trying to convert the "average man" to the belief that he discovered the North Pole. Cook, at least, is harmless.

Teddy's friends to the right of him, to the left of him and behind him are falling by the wayside, but Jimmie Garfield and Giffie Pinchot may be relied upon to stick.

The attempt to revive the agitation for a change in the federal building site has all the earmarks of a desperate hunt for a newspaper issue.

Fancy the suave Secretary Knox snubbing Great Britain by declaring that all Panama Canal legislation will be left strictly to Congress. Just fancy!

Well, Bryan will be able to change his Chattanooga lecture now, anyway.

Is it a bolt or a forlorn hope?

LITTLE INTERVIEWS.

E. M. CHEATHAM—I do not live in the "Fighting Eighth" any more, but I am so busy I do not lack for excitement.

JOS. GILMAN—In Hawaii the Republican has been the progressive party, is the progressive party and will be the progressive party. Spot that.

BERT LIGHTFOOT—The Alameda crew was promised a boat to race in at the September regatta, but not one to practice with in California waters.

ALEXANDER YOUNG—Some day I would like to see the purling waters of Kapiolani Park crossed by lichen-faced bluestone arch bridges instead of the present rickety board affairs. C. H. DICKER—If the road authorities would get a couple of tons of loads of castoff pipes and send them up Tantalus for use as road drain pipes, it would save hundreds of dollars of work every year.

INSPECTOR GIBSON—I have been looking over some examination papers from the Hilo schools and I find that their work is not nearly as high in standard as the work done by the pupils in the Honolulu schools.

R. M. CROSS—We are going to have a series of tramps in the future for the employed boys which will afford both recreation and exercise. Tonight we are going to Diamond Head and a trip to the Pall is being arranged for the near future.

CLEM QUINN—According to his published communication, Charles Baron, the soapbox orator, is in Vallejo studying commission government. Judging from this communication, Baron is a million years behind the times discovering what commission government is.

COL. SAM. PARKER—Every time Heney cast his vote in the national committee he accompanied it with a five-minute tirade of abuse against the Taft people. If Heney and Johnson had only kept quiet the two additional Roosevelt delegates from California would have been seated.

A. E. LARIMER—We have just received word from J. A. Urice, our new office secretary, that he will arrive here to take up his duties on August 19. Mr. Urice will fill the vacancy created by the resignation of A. R. Tulloch, who resigns September 1 to enter the College of Hawaii.

THE PRESS and the PEOPLE

RUEF'S SPOKESMAN AGAINST WILSON.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, the paper edited by Fremont Older, the solicitor and devoted champion of Abe Ruef's appeal for release from prison, we quote:

"The people must decide whether they shall rely on Governor Wilson's personal progressivism and his skill as a leader to force progressive measures down the throats of reactionary politicians to whom he owes allegiance, or give their support to Colonel Roosevelt with the assurance that both the leader and his army will be consecrated to the people's cause."

The friends and supporters of Governor Wilson will welcome malicious innuendo from the Bulletin or any other paper that would turn the arch-grafer of San Francisco out of the penitentiary. It is logical that those who would make the punishment of Ruef a mockery should also believe in Roosevelt and that those who would put a premium on bribery and debauchery of public officials should advocate such a cause as that represented by the third-term.

It is to be hoped that there will be more opposition of this kind to the candidacy of the Democratic nominee for President. Older might go a step farther and get Abe Ruef to write a series of articles on "Why Not Wilson." At least they might be made more interesting than those in which Older has allowed the ex-boss to chronicle his untiring efforts toward the civic redemption of San Francisco during all the years he was taking money with both hands.—Sacramento Union.

IN MEXICO.

The defeat of General Orozco's forces at Bachimba undoubtedly means the collapse of the revolution as an organized movement. Whether the rebel leader will retreat into the hills with what following he retains and there keep up a harassing guerrilla warfare remains to be seen. Probably he will do so, but the lack of ammunition and the means of obtaining supplies must in the end accomplish his downfall.

President Madero will now have an opportunity to demonstrate what capacity for real statesmanship he possesses. It is not, of course, to be expected that such reconstruction as Mexico needs can be worked out in a month or two, or even in a year. But at least Madero will have a free hand to carry out his policies, which he has not had while the revolution was in progress.

There are many uncertainties yet before the Mexican people, and probably some troubles. But at least it seems now to be fairly assured that for some time to come the present government will be allowed to proceed with its program unhampered by serious revolutionary disturbances.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE NEXT STAGE.

The Dominion of Canada was a small domain when it was constituted in 1867, compared with what it is now. The four provinces were computed to have an area of about 400,000 square miles, which is somewhat greater than that of British Columbia and much less than the existing province of Quebec. But the original plan provided for the completion of the union of British North America by all the subsequent additions. The undertaking of 1867 will not be fully accomplished until Newfoundland is included in the dominion. This may be long delayed

and no one is disposed to hasten it further than to have it understood that Canada is always ready to finish the contemplated union. Even then there will remain the West India Islands, which may yet be included in the confederation. Meanwhile the relations between these colonies and Canada are to be made much closer by the commercial treaty of this year.

There remains now to be carried out closer union for trade and for defense among the dominions and between them and the Mother Country. We expect to see this accomplished, or at least partly achieved, before the completion of the first half century of Canadian history. It is a task of some difficulty and delicacy, but not greater than that accomplished by the statesmen of half a century ago, who established the Dominion of Canada.—Vancouver News Advertiser.

PINCHOT'S POSITION.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot is now contemplating a large section of political timber that looks as if a forest fire had gone through it.—Washington Star.

THE BULL MOOSE PARTY.

Any political party, and Mr. Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party is no exception, must have two things—a justification for its existence, and funds. The ostensible reason for putting Mr. Roosevelt into the field as a candidate is the theft of his delegates at Chicago. He bolted for that reason. But this justification is destroyed by the facts. There was no thievery, the Colonel was not cheated. Three Taft delegates from Massachusetts have made a statement to the Republican voters of that State, in which they review with knowledge and candor the history of the contest cases. They point out that the chairman's rulings permitting delegates whose seats were contested to vote on all cases save their own were sustained by innumerable precedents. Mr. Roosevelt was ninety votes short of a majority, and he promptly set up ninety-two contest cases. But the committee on credentials, of which thirteen Roosevelt men were members, unanimously reported in favor of four Taft delegates at large from Georgia and two Taft delegates from the Fifth Louisiana District. There could have been no fraud there or Mr. Roosevelt's representatives in the committee would have objected. This was enough to reduce the total possible Roosevelt vote in the convention below a majority. Some of the Roosevelt men voted to seat the two Taft delegates in the Ninth Alabama District, and on the rollcall, when the report of the committee was approved by 605 affirmative votes, some forty or fifty Roosevelt delegates must have voted against the theft theory. The cry of fraud is a mere false pretense, there is nothing in it.

The need of money for the new party is even more urgent than the need of a justification. The old parties are organized throughout the country down to the smallest political divisions. All they need for the campaign is sufficient funds for the service of headquarters, for the distribution of documents, and the payment of speakers. But the Bull Moose Party must create an organization in every State. That is a gigantic undertaking, for which probably four or five million dollars would be required. Who will put up the money? The highly disinterested gentlemen who provided funds for the Colonel's primary campaign and for his dash to Chicago may still be long of cash, for they are rich, but we imagine they are somewhat short of enthusiasm. The investment does not look promising.

NO THIRD PARTY SAYS J. T. MOIR

That there will be no Third party formed is the opinion of John T. Moir who returned yesterday from the mainland where he went to attend the Republican convention.

"From the way matters are looking at the present time," he said, "it points to the fight being between Taft and Wilson. The attack made during the convention was a most bitter one and it will naturally take some time for the men to cool down and for things to be adjusted again. The nomination of Wilson at the Democratic convention seems to have given general satisfaction all around. It is of course impossible at the present time to forecast anything as to who is likely to win in the battle between Taft and Wilson. Everything is up in the air and since the nominations neither of the candidates have made any move."

Moir says that the scene at the convention was wonderful. There were between twelve and fourteen thousand people in the building. Two hours before the convention opened the big brass band started playing and a special singer rendering songs. During the time the credential committee were making their reports to the convention there was all sorts of fun moving. On one occasion a Southerner caught Chairman Root's eye and raised a point of order.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I think that the steam roller is exceeding the speed limit."

"I quite agree with the gentleman," said the chairman and the cheering was kept up for half an hour. Moir states that the only way to stop the delegates cheering was to start the band playing the loudest march music it could. After half an hour or so, states the returned delegate with a twinkle in his eye, the band generally won out.—Hawaii Herald.

The management of the Juvenile Bostonians, responding to the popular wish will put on "Tops" for the closing performance of the young girls Monday night. This will be a farewell for real and will be in the nature of a request night.

PERSONALITIES

A. G. HORNER was among the passengers to arrive from Hawaii by the Mauna Kea this morning.

A. W. CARTER, manager of Parker Ranch, is making a business visit to Honolulu. He came in on the steamer Mauna Kea.

E. H. WODEHOUSE of T. H. Davies & Co. is back from a business trip to Hawaii. He returned this morning in the steamer Mauna Kea.

E. A. MOTT-SMITH and son leave this afternoon for Hawaii, where they will camp in the mountains for several weeks, on a long vacation.

JAMES S. McCANDLESS, a planter of Honolulu, is at the Palace with Mrs. McCandless. They intend to spend the summer in this city.—S. F. Call.

H. A. BALDWIN, a capitalist of Honolulu, is at the Fairmont with his family. They have been spending a few weeks at Lake Tahoe.—S. F. Call.

WILLIAM HEEN, assistant county attorney of Hawaii, who has been in Honolulu on business during this week, will leave for Hilo on the Mauna Kea this evening.

CAPTAIN E. W. BANKER and Mrs. Banker were departing passengers for China in the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Nippon Maru last evening. Captain Banker is connected with the American legation at Peking as an official of the United States Marine Corps.

Hawaiian Tribe, No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men, will publicly raise up its chiefs-elect on the sleep of the 16th sun, Buck moon, G. S. D. 421, at the eighth run (Common Era) July 16th, 1912, at 8 p. m. at the roof-garden at Odd Fellows' Hall. The rising up ceremonies will be followed by a dance during which refreshments will be served.



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EVENING SMILES

She—Does his wife look up to him? That policeman's knee? Norah—Sure, He—She used to. Now she sits up for him. She—You used to say I was the dearest little woman you ever knew before we were married. He—Well, now I say that you are the dearest proposition that I ever heard of.

Eastside—Under the new Virginia law a man who swears in public is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars. Westside—How in the world can the Virginians afford to drive their mules.